severely criticised the ministries, saying that unless they could maintain peace without violence they should resign. "If in spite of honest effort by Congressmen, forces of disorder cannot be brought under control without the assistance of the police and the military, in my opinion, acceptance of office loses all force and meaning and the sooner the ministers are withdrawn the better it would be for the Congress and its struggle to achieve complete independence." It is worth noting that he speaks also of the "exaggerated expectations" of the workers.

Soon after this the Gandhi Seva Sangh, a select body of the Mahatma's disciples, met at Wardha and decided that "it is necessary to serve the industrial workers in an organised manner under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sangh," calling for funds and the training of workers. The policy of starting "Gandhi" unions as rivals to the T.U.C., with its policy of "class-war," was frankly enunciated by Sardar Patel in a speech at the conference of the Gandhi Seva Sangh in Behar early this year. There is little doubt that what has been up till now a social service organisation will have increasing political significance. Gandhi himself dislikes the ideology of trade unionism in India and regards it as a foreign importation. Nehru writes that "the workers and their leaders know well that the Congress Ministers are friendly to them and wish to help them in every way. Circumstances beyond their control may prevent them to-day from going as far as they would like to. But for the first time in its history the workers' movement has friendly provincial governments in six provinces and the chances of remedying some of its ills and developing its strength and organisation. They will injure their own cause by embarrassing them and withholding their co-operation from them" (written, September, 1937). Are the workers too impatient, or are their leaders right